GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3267
ANSWERED ON:21.03.2007
PREDICTION REGARDING GDP
Singh Shri Chandra Bhushan

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the estimates of national Income for 2006-07 by the Central Statistical Organisation, 9.2 per cent growth in the Gross Domestic Product has been predicted during 2006-07;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether some sectors have done very well in terms of growth during the year 2006-07;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the farm sector dipped yet again by 2.7 per cent during the current fiscal year;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE), MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K.VASAN)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Press Note on the `Advance Estimates of National Income, 2006-07` released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on 7th February, 2007, the growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated at 9.2% during 2006-07.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The growth in GDP at constant (1999-2000) prices during 2006-07 is high in manufacturing (11.3%), electricity, gas & water supply (7.7%), construction (9.4%), trade, hotels, transport and communication (13.0%), financing, insurance, real estate & business services (11.1%), and community, social & personal services (7.8%).

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The deficient rainfall in the monsoon in 2006 has led to poor agriculture growth.

(g) Some of the major steps initiated by the Central Government to enhance agricultural production are given below:

(i) Implementation of Integrated Cereal Development Programme (ICDP) in Rice, Wheat and other Cereal-based cropping system areas, Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based cropping system and Special Jute Development Programme.

(ii) Launching of Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) for raising the yield potential of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize.

(iii) Announcement of Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) well before the commencement of sowing season to enable farmers to decide on the choice of crops to be grown by them.

(iv) Agricultural diversification through horticulture and floriculture.

(v) Development/strengthening of modern agricultural markets through creation of space for attracting investment from private and cooperative sectors for the development of direct marketing and contract farming.

(vi) Reorientation of banks towards extending credit, especially production credit, to rural and farmer households at concessional rate of interest.

(vii) Revitalization of Agricultural research to ensure full exploitation of scientific advances for improving productivity according to agro-climatic conditions.

(viii) Revitalization of Agricultural extension system through Krishi Vikas Kendras in each district and making extension system more farmer friendly by way of autonomous institutional arrangements for technological dissemination through `Agricultural Technology Management Agency` (ATMA) at district level.

(ix) Setting up of National Rainfed Area Authority has been approved to deal with the problems faced by rainfed areas.